

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *ERIOCAMPOPSIS*  
TAKEUCHI (HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE) FROM JAPAN

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*Abstract.*—*Eriocampopsis hakusanus*, n. sp., from Japan is described and illustrated. It is the second species of the genus which is known only in Japan. A key is provided for the two species.

*Key Words:* Symphyta, Tenthredinidae, Allantinae, *Eriocampopsis*, new species, Japan

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The genus *Eriocampopsis* Takeuchi (subfamily Allantinae), with a single species, *E. subtruncata* Takeuchi, occurs only in Japan. Recently, I captured four specimens from Mt. Hakusan, Ishikawa Prefecture, and these agree with and key to *Eriocampopsis* in Takeuchi's (1952) key. They differ from *E. subtruncata*, however, by the coloration of the femora and sawsheath, shape of the clypeus, and presence of an occipital carina. Therefore, I concluded that they represent a new species, and I describe and illustrate it below.

KEY TO SPECIES

1. Femora dirty yellow except for black apices; sawsheath black; clypeus subtruncate; occipital carina almost absent . . . . . *subtruncata* Takeuchi
- . Femora black; apical margin of sawsheath reddish brown; clypeus shallowly emarginate (Fig. 2); occipital carina fully developed up to ocellar furrows (Fig. 1) . . . . . *hakusanus*, n. sp.

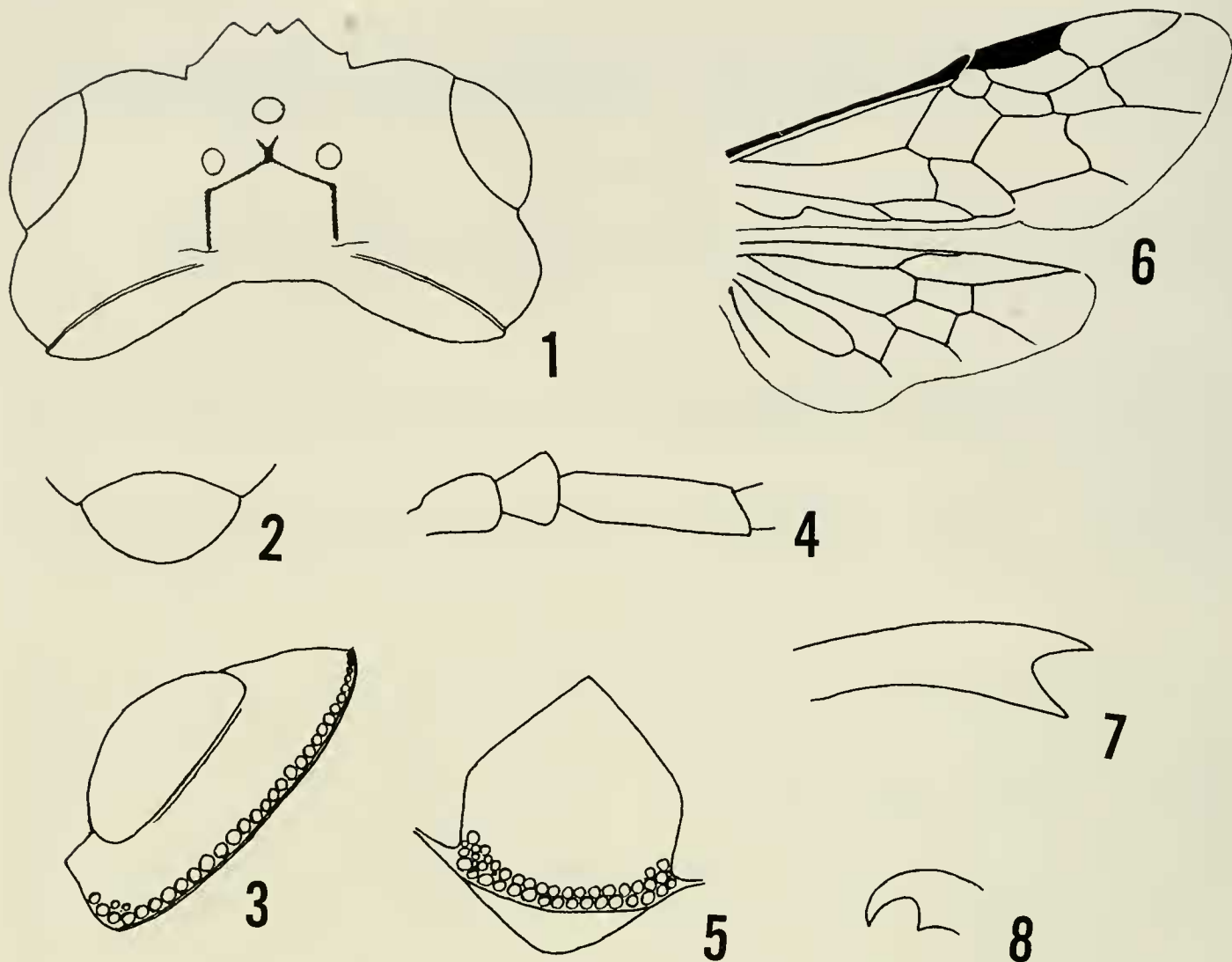
*Eriocampopsis hakusanus* Togashi,  
new species  
(Figs. 1–11)

Female.—Length, 6 mm. Body including antenna and legs black with following reddish brown or pale brown: apical portion of mandible and apical margin of sawsheath.

*Head:* Postocellar area transverse, convex; OOL:POL:OCL = 1.3:1.0:1.2; inter-

cellar, postocellar, and lateral furrows distinct and deep (Fig. 1); frontal area gently concave; median fovea distinct and deep, circular in outline; lateral fovea distinct and deep, circular in outline; antenno-ocular distance longer than distance between antennal sockets as 1:0:0.6; supraclypeal area gently convex; clypeus neatly flat, frontal margin shallowly emarginate (Fig. 2); labrum gently convex; malar space broad, nearly as long as diameter of front ocellus; postorbital groove present (Fig. 3); occipital carina present, fully developed up to ocellar furrows (Fig. 1). Antenna nearly as long as costa of forewing, relative length of segments about 1.5:1.0:3.5:2.7:2.7:2.7:2.2:2.0:2.7; pedicel trapezoidal (Fig. 4).

*Thorax:* Basal half of notaulus broad and deep; mesoscutellum convex; mesoscutellar appendage convex; metapostnotum sunk; cenchri large, distance between them about as long as breadth of each; mesepisternum without epicnemium. Wing venation as in Fig. 6; costa of forewing swollen apically. Legs with apex of front inner tibial spur bifurcate (Fig. 7); hind basitarsus nearly as long as following three segments combined (Fig. 9); inner hind tibial spur nearly as long as apical width of hind tibia; tarsal claws with a small tooth, without basal lobe (Fig. 8).



Figs. 1–8. *Eriocampopsis hakusanus*, holotype. 1, Head, dorsal view. 2, Clypeus and labrum, front view. 3, Head, profile. 4, Basal three antennal segments, lateral view. 5, Mesoscutellum, dorsal view. 6, Forewing and hind wing. 7, Inner foretibial spur, lateral view. 8, Tarsal claw.

*Abdomen:* Sawsheath as in Fig. 10; cercus slightly shorter than sawsheath; lancet as in Fig. 11.

*Punctuation:* Vertex covered with very fine setigerous punctures, shining; lower half of inner orbits and malar space moderately punctured, spaces between punctures practically impunctate, shining; hind orbit nearly impunctate, shining; occipital carina with large and deep punctures on genal side (Fig. 3); clypeus and labrum covered with very fine setigerous punctures, shining; pronotum moderately and distinctly punctured; median and lateral lobes of mesonotum covered with very fine setigerous punctures; mesoscutellum covered with fine setigerous punctures, posterior portion with distinct, deep punctures (Fig. 5); metascutellar appendage practically impunc-

tate, shining; upper half of mesepisternum and mesepimeron reticulately sculptured; mesosternum practically impunctate, shining; abdominal tergites shagreened.

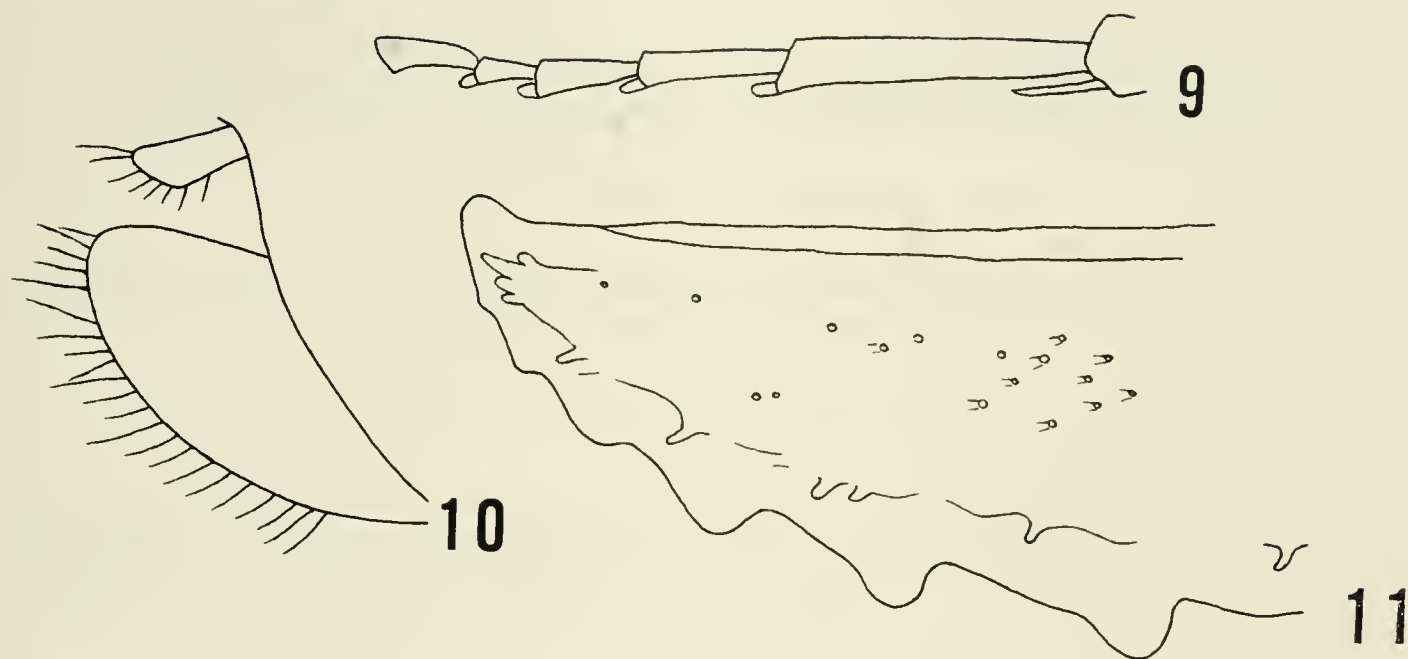
Male.—Unknown.

Food plant.—Unknown.

Distribution.—Japan (Honshu).

Types.—Holotype ♀ 8.VI.2002, Mt. Hakusan (altitude 1500–1700 m), Ishikawa Prefecture, Honshu, I. Togashi, leg. Paratypes: 2 ♀ 16.V.1998, same locality, I. Togashi, leg; 1 ♀ 16.VI.2002, same locality, I. Togashi, leg. Holotype and two paratypes deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Natural History), Tokyo; one paratype deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

Remarks.—This new species is separated



Figs. 9–11. *Eriocampopsis hakusanus*, holotype. 9, Hind tarsus, lateral view. 10, Sawsheath, lateral view. 11, Apex of lancet.

from *Eriocampopsis subtruncata*, the only other species in the genus, by the black femora (dirty yellow with apices black in *E. subtruncata*), reddish-brown apical margin of the sawsheath (black in *E. subtruncata*), the shallowly emarginate clypeus (subtruncate in *E. subtruncata*), and the presence of the occipital carina (absent in *E. subtruncata*).

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#### LITERATURE CITED

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